

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace paragraph 15 on page 3 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 1 shows part of a motor vehicle tail light having a parabolic reflector 1, at the focus of which the luminous means 2, in the form of an LED 2, is arranged. The reflector ~~[[land]]~~ 1 and the LED 2 are provided in a housing ~~(not shown)~~ 20 of the tail light, having a housing aperture closed in known manner with a light disk ~~(likewise not shown)~~ 22 through which the light exits to the outside. The light disk 22 is a transparent material designed to allow light to pass through while protecting the reflector 1 and LED 2 from the outside environment. The LED 2 is seated on a base 3 held to the housing. The LED 2 has a ~~[[light-]]~~conducting element 4 more or less in the shape of a double cone, and encircling ribs 5 projecting outward at half-height, at which the light rays L leaving the LED 2 are so deflected laterally that almost all of the light is emitted laterally. Such LEDs are known and, therefore, need not be described in more detail. The reflector 1 is drawn up so far that all light rays L reach the inside 6 of the reflector ~~[[land]]~~ and are reflected to the light disk 22 of the lamp. In the embodiment by way of example, the light rays L are reflected parallel to each other and impinge on the light disk 22 perpendicularly.

Please replace paragraph 16 on page 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The reflector surface 6 is of smooth configuration. Alternatively, however, it may exhibit so-called cushion and/or roller structure, at which the incident rays L are scattered. Again, it is possible to arrange an optical disk in the region between the reflector ~~[[land]]~~ and the light disk 22.

Please replace paragraph 18 on page 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:

As shown in Fig. 2, instead of a reflector, a light-conducting element 1a may be provided. The LED 2 is seated in its central aperture 12. The light-conducting element 1a has a circular outline ~~and but~~ with little thickness. The LED 2 projects only slightly beyond the element 1a. The ribs 5 of the LED are of such configuration that they deflect the light rays L obliquely downward at a flat angle. The light rays L exiting beyond the compass of the two ribs 5 in accordance with the previous embodiment enter the element 1a and arrive at the reflection surfaces 8 extending annularly about the axis 14 of the element 1a and enclosing an acute angle opening towards the light exit side 15 of the element with the axis 14. The reflection surfaces 8 lie parallel to each other and are connected to each other by annular surfaces 16 inclined contrary to them. The reflection and annular surfaces 8, 16 are provided on the underside 7 of the element 1a opposed to the light exit side 15, which element 1a is of trapezoidal cross-section. The light exit side 15 has a greater diameter than the underside 7.

Please replace paragraph 20 on page 5 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In this embodiment ~~[[also]]~~, essentially all of the light emanating from the LED 2 is picked up by the element 1a. It also has ~~[[but]]~~ little thickness, corresponding substantially to the height of the LED 2. The element 1a is, therefore, eminently suitable if ~~[[but]]~~ little installation depth is available.

Please replace paragraph 22 on page 5 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The LED 2 of the light-conducting element 1a is located behind the LED 2 of the reflector 1. The reflection surfaces 8 of the element 1a are so arranged that the light L' coupled into the element 1a from the LED 2 reaches through the aperture 12 of the reflector 1. The rays of light L, L' run parallel to each other towards the light disk of the lamp. In this way, the light disk 22 is optimally and uniformly deflected.